NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1896.—SIXTEEN PAGES,

PRICE THREE CENTS.

TRIPLE MURDER AT SEA.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY ON THE BARKEN-TIME HERBERT F LLER.

STAIN NASH, HIS WIFE AND THE SECOND MATE EXCKED TO DEATH VITH AN AXE-THE TIRST MATE SUSPECTED OF THE CRIME -ALL ON BOARD THE VESSEL IN

CUSTODY N HALIFAX.

Bullax, N. S., July 21.-The barkentine Herller, which saled from Boston on July Rosario, Argenine Republic, arrived here morning with the bodies of Captain Nash, wife and the second mate, August Blandber who had been murdered at sea. On the arrival of the vessel the remainder of the crew ver locked up. The crime was committed on the night of July 13, and the affair, so far, is grapped in complete mystery, notwithstanding the fact that there were seven other men on ward at the time, besides a passenger named Monck, whose story of what he could learn of the tracedy is the only narrative which can be

THE PASSENGER'S STORY.

Monck says that he knew nothing whatever dhe crime until he learned of it from the first mie. Derng the night he says he heard a gream, which he supposed was uttered by Capan Nash's wife, but he heard no further sound and pa'd no attention to what he thought might be a fancy. In the morning he went on deck. The first mate informed him that the captain, his wife and the second officer had been murdered in their berths, and asked Monck, who slept in a little cabin between the one occupied by Captain and Mrs. Nash and that where the second mate slept, if he had been alarmed by anything during the night. Monck told him he heard some one scream, but paid no particular attention to it. The cabins of the captain and the second mate immediately adjoin that in which Monck slept, so the passenger must have slumbered deeply or been strangely deaf to his percundings not to have heard something of what was going on on the other side of the thin partition. The murder could not have been mmitted without noise, for the implement used secomplishing the crime was an axe.

The victims were backed in a horrible manner, blow after blow having evidently been inflicted m them to make sure that life was extinct. Nonck says that he assumed charge of the vesse! and with the assistance of the mate brought her ato port. According to his story, Monck quesoned the members of the crew as to what ey knew about the tragedy, but each one ofessed entire innocence and ignorance. Menck ordered the bodies to be taken out of a cabin and placed in a boat and towed astern, which was done. The Herbert Fuller was then haded for Halifax.

On arriving here the vessel came to anchor in the stream and Monck reported the affair to the police. The motive for the murders is a complete mystery, for it is not known that the ceptain had anything of especial value on board, and the cargo is entirely of lumber. At moon the three bodies were transferred from the ship's boat, in which they had been brought to port, to three wooden boxes sent out by a local undertaker, and they were brought ashore and removed to the morgue.

SIGNS OF A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE.

When the police and reporters boarded the ssel they found evidences of a terrible strug-The captain's chartroom is where he was ardered. He had evidently been on deck and A descended to the chartroom to lie on a uch, which had been torn from the wall in struggle. There was blood all over the m. Mrs. Nash's room was in much the same endition, and the second mate's room was the covered with blood. The captain's logbook was found in his room,

h was dated Wednesday, July 15, and was as follows: "This day, 6:30 p. m., the steward came to me and told me the sailors had come and made an open statement to him in reference to saller named Charles Bram's conduct of rult in regard to the murder which took novelist of that name, died at Kensington yesterplace on board. I at once got each man's statement; then upon the strength of these statements we concluded to put him in frons at daybreak. At 7 p. m. all hands were mustered at and thoroughly searched, and no other reapon was given to them but their knives.

Each man was then placed a certain distance that from another on the after-house. Myself, the steward and passenger were placed around the ship." After Bram had been placed in Irons with the control of the steward and passenger were placed in Irons with the control of the steward and passenger were placed in Irons with the control of the steward and passenger were placed in Irons with the control of the steward and passenger were placed in Irons with the control of the steward and passenger were placed in Irons with the control of the steward and passenger were placed in Irons with the control of the steward and passenger were placed in Irons with the control of the steward and passenger were placed as the steward and pas by the crew it is said he was taken on deck aft, THE CREW ILACED UNDER ARREST.

By order of the United States Consul-General. the police arrested all hands on board the ves-M. The mate was in irons, and he with others was brought ashore and taken to the police station. Monck and the mate were examined by the police, with the Consul-General, and the latter telegraphed the facts to the Washington authorities and the owners of the vessel.

Boston, July 21.-The father of Lester M. Monck the passenger on board the barkentine Berbert Fuller who is detained at Halifax, is a large real estate owner in this city. The young man is a member of the sophomore class of Harrard. Owing to ill-health he was sent on this wrage to recuperate. It was his intention to the large to recuperate in the sail for Liverpool and thence to Italy. His father started to-night the Halifax. The Herbert Fuller sailed from lett on July 8, and was sent out by J. P. Ellicit & Co.

Ivan & Son. No. 66 South-st., this city, are Pate and part owners of the Herbert Fuller. Kintimation received at their office of the terrible dy that had occurred on their ship was a tele-Am received early yesterday morning from their agents in Halifax. The message read as fol-

Raifax, July 21.—On July 13 Captain Nash, his and the second mate were murdered, it is support by the first mate, with a hatchet. The vessel as brought here by the crew. All the crew are to the police station, and, at the request of the braican Consul, the Chief of Police has placed a said on board with instructions to allow no complete the constant of the constan

Is answer to a telegram sent by the New-York tents inquiring who the first mate was, the follow-tensage was received later in the day: "Thomas

han, who is a Nova Scottan, but who lives in New-lar, and has a wife and mother there."

Captain Charles S. Nash, of the bark Emita, now a this port, is a brother of the murdered man. He as much overcome at the receipt of the news, and a 1 o'clock, in company with John Swan, of the and Swan & Scottan

much overcome at the receipt of the news, and at o'clock, in company with John Swan, of the sof Swan & Son, started for Halifax.

H. H. Swan was seen at his office by a Tribune flower was seen at his office by a Tribune flower was seen at his office by a Tribune flower was at the solid to him and his brother. Cotan Nash had been sailing for him for thirteen that, he said, and was a capable sea captain and a han in every way. He had been sailing for han a han in every way. He had been sailing for han a son, he said, at first in charge of the John & Rottmann, which was lost about four years ago the Colorado reefs without any loss of life. The start had been in command of her ever since. The said had never had any trouble with his crews, a fectared, and had never had any difficulty in the had an ever had any trouble with his crews, a fectared, and had never had any difficulty in the had been in command of her ever since. The said had never had any difficulty in the had not been in the said and had never had any difficulty in the had not been in the house of her office and appropriate to sail with Captain Nash again. The only that Mr. Swan, "is that the first mate must have any losse, I cannot account for it in any other than who had superintended the loading of the falls who had superintended the loading of the falls who had superintended the loading of the said has been it may also bound the several times diland with him and the captain a board times diland with him and the captain rules and had superintended the loading of the suffer at Boston before she salled for Rosario. He had seen the first mate often, and a bond the west lives dined with him and the captain a bond the vessel, and that the captain and the captain seemed to be on the best of terms."

As a seemed to be on the best of terms. The seemed to be on the best of terms. The seemed to be on the best of terms. The seemed to be on the best of terms. The seemed to be on the best of terms. The seemed to be on the best of terms. The seemed to be on the best of terms. The seemed to be on the best of terms. The seemed to be on the best of terms.

voyage to Rosario after a captain and crew have been secured. If the result of the Coroner's inquest warrants a trial, it will probably be held at Boston, the port from which the Fuller cleared. The Fuller is a barkentine, of 743 tons. She was built in Harrington, Me., and she was owned by Captain Nash and Swan & Son.

DROWNED IN THEIR HOUSES

GOLD FROM THE BANKS.

TEN PERSONS PERISH IN A CLOUDBURST ABOUT \$18,000,000 PLEDGED THUS FAR.

TO ANNUL THE COUNCIL'S ACTION. DELEGATES TO THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS WILL

Paris, July 21 .- The Municipal Council a few days ago voted a subvention to send delegates to the International Socialist Congress which will open in London on Monday, but the delegates will not go at the expense of the city, as M. Barthou. Minister of the Interior, has decided to annul the action of the Council.

THE METEOR MAY BE SEIZED. HER CAPTAIN REFUSED TO PAY HEAVY SALVAGE

London, July 21 .- "The Daily News" will say tomorrow that Emperor William's yacht, the Meteor, has arrived at Dublin to take part in the Kingstown regatta. The paper adds that the Meteor is threat-

TRIAL OF THE RAIDERS CONTINUED. JAMESON AND HIS ASSOCIATES PLEAD NOT

GUILTY-THE INDICTMENT STANDS. London, July 21.-The trial of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-officers in the Transvaal raid, which was begun yesterday in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, was resumed this morn-The court rejected the motion made by Sir Edward Clarke, senior counsel for the defence, yesterday that the indictment against the defend ants be quashed on the ground that the case did ants be quashed on the ground that the foreign En-not come under the operation of the Foreign En-listment act, under which the defendants were ac-cused. The jury was then sworn and the defend-ants entered a plea of not guilty. Sir R. E. Webster, the Attorney-General, opened the case for the Government.

VENEZUELA IN THE COMMONS. SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT WISHES TO DEBATE THE MATTER-MR. BALFOUR'S GUARDED

REPLY.

London, July 21 .- In the House of Commons today Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the Oppo-sition in the House, asked if A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, would afford facilities for the discussion of the papers in the Venezuelan matter. which were recently laid upon the table in the House of Lords. Mr. Balfour said in reply that the expression of such a desire could not be ignored, but the nexotiations in regard to Venezuela were still pending. He would, he added center with Sir William to see how it would be possible to meet his views.

CENTENNIAL OF THE DEATH OF BURNS. THE ANNIVERSARY FITTINGLY OBSERVED IN DUMFRIES-MANY WREATHS LAID ON

THE POET'S TOMB. Dumfries, Scotland, July 21.-The centennial anniersary of the death of Robert Burns, the poet, who died here on July 21, 1796, was observed to-day. There was a procession in the forenoon, in which delegates from Burns clubs in all parts of the world took part The procession, which also included thousands of Scotch shepherds and ploughmen, marched from the Auld Brigg to the mausoleum where the body of Burns lies. Here the delegates were received by Lord Rosebery, and many wreaths were laid upor the grave. After this ceremony there was a poblic luncheon, at which Forrest Mache, of the New-York Scottish Society, responded to the toasts of the delegates.

A MATABELE STRONGHOLD CAPTURED. EIGHTY OF THE NATIVES AND THREE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS KILLED.

London, July 21.-General Str Frederick Carring-Matabele in Rhodesia, telegraphs that he attacked the Matabele stronghold in the Matoppo Hills, south of Buluwayo, this morning. The fighting con-tinued until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the position of the natives was carried and the kranis occupied by them were burned. Eighty of the Mat-abeles were killed. The British lost three killed and eleven wounded.

THREE NEW CUNARDERS TO BE BUILT. London, July 21 .- The Cunard Steamship Comton steamships. The vessels are to be built at Belfast, and will be adapted for freight and the cheaper passenger traffic.

CHARLES DICKENS'S SON DEAD. London, July 21.-Charles Dickens, son of the

AN AMERICAN FLAG FOR THE POPE. Rome. July 21.-On August 8 the Pope will receive a number of American pilgrims, including 150 priests from the dioceses of New-York and Philadelphia. After mass has been celebrated the pilgrims will present an American flag embroidered with gold to the Pope.

FUNERAL OF COL. HUNGERFORD TO-DAY. Rome, July 21.—The body of Colonel Daniel E. Hungerford, father of Mrs. John W. Mackay, who died at his home in this city yesterday, was en balmed to-day. Funeral services over the body will be held to-morrow in the Protestant Church of St. Paul. The family of the dead man, the staffs of the United States Embassy and Consulate and friends of the family will be present. After the services the body will be laid in the cemetery of the Protestart Church and later removed to California, where it will be deposited in the mausoleum

CAR CRASHES INTO A BREWERY WAGON

TWO MEN THROWN OUT AND SERIOUSLY IN-JURED.

A one-horse brewery wagon, belonging to P. Bal fantine & Sons, the Newark browers, in which were John Murphy and William O'Planerty, was run Into-by a cable-car at Third-ave, and Thirty-third-st. shortly after 7 o'clock last night. Both men were severely hurt. Murphy was driving the wagon down Third-ave, and was crossing from east to west to up Thirty-third-st. when cable-car No. 224. James Farrell gripman and William Carroll conductor, came along at full speed and struck the left side of the truck, smashing the forward wheel and shaft, knocking the horse down and throwing the two men from their seats to the street about ten

feet away.

A Believue ambulance soon arrived, and both men were hurried to the hospital. Murphy was unconscious. He had sustained severe lacerated wounds on the head, and was suffering extremely from the shock. O'Flaherty had three ribs fractured and a sprain of the hip. It is said at the hospital that both men will recover.

Policeman A. J. Milier, of the East Thirty-fifth-st station, arrested Farrell. His home is at No. 23 Renwick-st. Murphy, who is fifty-three years old, lives at No. 323 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

SHIPPI & LOCOMOTIVES TO RUSSIA

Philadelphia, July 21 (Special).-Some large orders for locomotives for Russian railroads have recently been completed at the Baldwin Locemotive Works sixty engines and fifty tenders having been shipped during the last two or three weeks. The works arbusier than they were at this time last year, and there are a number of orders in process of comple-tion. The work that is in progress includes the construction of twenty-five locomotives for the Le-high Valley Railway, twenty for the Baltimore and Ohio and five for the Eric Railway.

TO FOUND A HOME IN FREEVILLE.

Albany, July 21.—The George Junior Republic As-sociation, of New-York City, was incorporated today. The object for which the corporation is formed is the establishment and management of an institution for the reception and education of an institution for the reception and education of children in need of a home. Operations will be conducted principally at Freeville, Tompkins County, but the principal office of the association will be in New-York City. The directors are F. M. North, Jacob A. Rils, R. Montgomery Schell, John S. Huyler, E. L. Hunt, W. C. Orton, Ward B. Chamberlin and George H. Dean, of New-York City, and J. A. Cruikshank, of Brooklyn.

AIR MOTOR CAR SHIPPED TO THIS CITY. Rome, N. Y., July 21 .- One of the Hardie air motor cars for use on the One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth York was shipped from the lecomotive works in this city to-day. The other two will follow this week. It is expected that the cars will be running within a week or two.

TWO DWELLINGS AND A NEW BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY NEAR FRANKFORT-BLOCKADE ON THE RAILROADS.

Louisville, July 21-Reports from Frankfort, Ky., say that a cloudburst at 4 o'clock this orning on Benson Creek four miles from Frankfort, resulted in the drowning of at least ten persons. Those known to be drowned are dren, and Mrs. Bryant, a widow, and her two small children. Other bodies may be found. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad bridge was swept away, and great damage was done to

Benson Creek comes out of the western part of the county, crosses various turnpikes, six miles from town; then crosses the railroad and comes down alongside the tracks till it empties

into the river in the middle of Frankfort.

Mrs. Bryant kept a toll-gate near the bridge. The toll-house was right on the creek, just across from James Bradley's, and not far from her the house of Squire Moore, her father. The Conway Mill, just above, was the first to go. Its timbers must have swept away the Bryant and Bradley houses. These houses themselves must have hit the railroad bridge two miles below. as no mill timbers are seen there. The bridge was carried away with terrible force. Everything about it, iron and all, except the main

All railroad trains from Frankfort, Lexington and intermediate places were cut off from Louisville. The first Chesapeake and Ohio train from Lexington found it impossible to go to Louisville over the Louisville and Southern, and, after trying to come to Frankfort, went back to Lexington. Ten minutes after the cloudburst Benson Creek was a raging, swollen torrent, covering the valley and sweeping everything before it. The first train out of Frankfort this morning, the 5 o'clock accommodation, was warned before it reached the gap, and returned to town with its passengers. The other Louisto town with its passengers. The other Louis-ville and Nashville and Chesapeake and Ohio trains from Lexington and the East were held till some arrangements for transferring passengers and baggage could be made.

Centralia, Ill., July 21.-Heavy rains for two days merous washouts. All railroads running into this The Lake Erie and St. Louis passenger train eastbound struck a washout east of here on Sunday

MARRIED ON HIS DEATHBED.

H. R. BENEDICT PASSES AWAY A FEW HOURS AFTER HIS UNION WITH MISS LLOYD.

Howard Robinson Benedict, senior member of the brokerage firm of Benedict Brothers, composed of himself and Le Grand L. Benedict, of No. 48 Exchange Place, died at 6:20 o'clock last evening in his private apartment in the 7th Regiment Veterans' Club, Fifth-ave, and Fiftyeighth-st after a few weeks' illness Mr. Benedict's marriage to Miss Marguerite Lloyd took place yesterday morning at 10:20 a. m. at his bedside. The ceremony was performed at the request of the sick man, who was aware that he could not live. The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, of St. Thomas's Church, was the officiating clergyman. There were present in the room besides the couple and the clergyman Mrs. Le Grand L. Benedict, James H. Benedict, jr., a brother, ar the attending physician, Dr. F. W. Wall, and hi

The bride and widow is the only daughter Colonel Harlan Paige Lloyd, of Cincinnati, Ohi and a beautiful young woman. Her engage ment to Mr. Benedict was announced early March last. Mrs. Benedict, who came on fro Clecinnati some weeks ago to visit friends Washington and in the neighborhood of th city, had been constantly at the bedside of he fiance since Friday of last week, when M Benedict's condition began to alarm his rel

Mr. Benedict, who was a son of Mr. and Mr. James H. Benedict, was taken ill about July but attended to business until Friday afternoo July 3, when he was compelled to go to bed ! his room in the 7th Regiment Veterans' Club where he had been living since he gave up h pachelor apartments in West Fifty-eighth-st. D Wall his physician, diagnosed his case as on of typhoid fever. At. Benedict's parents, wh went abroad last November, intending to remai about one year, were cabled for, and other rela tives in this country were informed of the youn man's condition, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict sails yesterday from Southampton, in the steamshi Lahn, for New-York. Mr. Benedict's condition on Monday became so serious that the attendin physician told his family that there was ver slight hope of his recovery, and warned then to be prepared for the worst. The sick ma seemed yesterday morning to realize that h that the marriage ceremony was performed Throughout the day he continued to fail. Abou 4 o'clock he became inconscious and remaine in that condition until his death.

Howard Robinson Benedict was born in th city twenty-eight years ago. He was educated here and at a popular boarding-school in Connecticut. In 1888 he entered Wall Street as a partner in the firm of J. H. Benedict & Co., which was dissolved about three years ago, when the present firm of Benedict Brothers was organized. Mr. Benedict's brothers are Le Grand L. Benedict, who is it at his home in Cedar-hurst. Long Island; J. H. Benedict, jr., Charles W. Benedict and Elliot S. Benedict, who has just been graduated from Harvard. His only sister, Mrs. Alida A. Bliss, is travelling in Europe with Mrs. Moses Hopkins, of San Fran-

The arrangements for the funeral will not be made until the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Benedict

K. OF L. IN ITS LAST THROES.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE GLASS WORKER! AS SEMBLY WILL PROBABLY BE ITS DEATH BLOW.

Pittsburg, July 21.—The announcement that Local Assembly No. 300 had withdrawn from the Assembly No. 300 had withdrawn from the Knights of Labor, taking upward of 6,000 members from that organization, was a fruitful topic of discussion in labor circles to-day. This assembly, composed of glass-workers, has for years, numerteally and financially, been the strongest union connected with the Knights of Labor. Their withdrawal will, it is believed, prove a death blow to the old organization. A check for over \$2,000, the amount of the delinquent per capita tax, together with charter, insignia and paraphernalia, has been surrendered. The decision was reached late last evening by the Glass Workers' Convention, which is in session in Pittsburg. To-day the convention, is discussing the advisability of joining with the new Knights of Labor. The choice lies between the American Federation of Labor and the indethe American pendent Knights of Labor, with sentiment ap-parently favorable to the latter, since its declara-tion of principles is identical with those of the old organization, and with which many glass-workers

Master Workman Sovereign and Secretary-Treasurer Hayes will be here to-morrow, and will demand admission to the convention, which will be refused. They will then make a fight for the funds of the order, which exceed \$100,000 in cash, as well as several important loans and investments.

SUCCESS OF PRESIDENT TAPPEN'S EFFORTS-

REARTY CO-OPERATION OF FINANCIAL IN-STITUTIONS TO PROTECT THE RESERVE.

The work of raising gold among the New-York banks to restore the gold reserve of the United States Treasury, which is now below \$90,000,-000, has been attended with great success. President Frederick D. Tappen, of the Gallatin National Bank, who has secured the contributions of gold by the banks, said yesterday after-"The gold to be contributed to the Treasury

has been collected entirely among banks which belong to the New-York Clearing House. About \$18,000,000 has been pledged up to the present It is hoped to increase the amount to \$20,000,-000. The movement has been an entire success. Some of the trust companies which have gold may be asked to contribute. William Sherer, the manager of the Clearing House, has been visiting the uptown banks this atternoon. I telegraphed to-day to a prominent bank officer in Boston, asking him to collect gold there for the Treasury. He replied by telephone that he would interest the banks in the Boston Clearing House in the matter. Contributions by Boston banks will be deposited in the Sub-Treasury in

"When I started out to secure contributions of gold by the New-York banks I made up a list and put opposite the name of each the amount of gold which I thought it should contribute. I did not fix the amount in proportion to the gold holding of the bank, but simply set down the amount I thought it could spare. I have not met a declination from a single bank that I selected as a contributor. There has been th heartiest co-operation by the banks. The gold will not be deposited in the New-York Sub-Treasury in a lump. It could not be handled. It will be deposited to suit the convenience of the banks and the ability of the Sub-Treasury to receive and count and examine it. The list will not be completed before Thursday, and no gold will be delivered to the Sub-Treasury before that day. There is no way of preventing gold exports so long as it is cheaper for the Berlin bankers to obtain gold in New-York than in London or elsewhere. The situation may change so that it will be cheaper to get gold in

Mr. Tappen is particularly qualified for his He has acted as chairman of the loan committee of the Clearing House whenever loan certificates have been issued, and he has spent whole life in the banking business.

PARTIAL LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS A partial list of the New-York banks which

will contribute gold to the Treasury	follows:
National City Bank	\$2,000,000
Hanover National	THE PROPERTY OF
National Park	1,000,000
Mercantile National	1,000,000
Fourth National	750,000
Chase National	750,000
Bank of New-York	500,000
First National	500,000
Bank of the Munhattan Company	500,000
Third National	200,000
National Bank of the Republic	500,600
Corn Exchange Bank	500,000
National Bank of Commerce	100,000
Gallatin National	400,000
Mechanics' National	400,000
American Exchange National	400,000
Merchante National	350,000
Seaboard National	300,000
National Union	100,000

Other banks which will be large contributors will be the Chemical National, the Western National and the Importers and Traders' National.

SPECIE HOLDINGS. The holdings of specie of the Clearing House

		TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	
4	bank; according to their last statements	were:	ı
s	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A	1,420,000	i
100	Bank of the Manhattan Company	1,313,000	
	Merchants' National Bank	1,452,700	
	Merchants National Bank Mechanics National Bank	1,022,000	
1	Bank of America Phenix National Bank	1,245,600	i
0,	Phenix National Bank	210,000	
	Variant Circ Bank	7,902,400	
	Tradesmen's National Bank	193,800	
n	Chemical National Bank	3,279,000	
**	Merchants' Exchange National Bank	813,000	
n	Gallatin National Bank. National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.	695,300 206,800	
-	National Butchers and Drovers Sank	185,000	
n	Mechanics and traders Dank	141,800	
8	Greenwich Bank Leather Manufacturers National Bank	227,800	
	Seventh National Bank	276,400	
r	thenk or the State of New York	57.500	
r.	Bank of the State of New-York American Exchange National Bank	923,000	
	National Bank of Commerce	843,700	
-	National Broadway Bank	538,000	
	National Broadway Bank	562,500	
	Pacific Bank	562,500 437,100	
9.	Narional Bark of the Republic	1.926.400	
1,	Chatham National Bank	671,500	
	People's Bank National Bank of North America Hanover National Bank	249,000 793,300	
٦.	National Bank of North America	793,300	
n	Hanover National Bank	3,991,700	
	Irving National Bank	560,200	
5.	National Citizens' Bank	2:9,500	
8	Massau Bank	335,200	
	Vertical Shoe and Leather Bank	424,700	
	Carn Exchange Bank	1.416.800	
e	Continental National Bank	1,416,800	
	Oriental Bank	152,800	
0	National Citizens Hank Market and Fulton National Hank Market and Fulton National Hank National Shoe and Leather Hank Corn Exchang Hank Continental National Bank Oriental Hank Importers' and Traders' National Bank National Park Hank Bank	3,731,000	
n	National Park Bank	3,433 300	
14		120,700	
9	Fourth National Bank	1,948,400	
~	Central National Bank	984,000	
g	Second National Bank. Ninth National Bank. First National Bank.	408, 100	
4	First National Bank	1,041,400	
	Third National Bank	1,509,300	
p	Third National Bank New-York National Exchange Bank	155, 190	
2	Bowery Bank New-York County National Bank German-American Bank	465,000	
2001	New-York County National Bank	66 1 100	
g	German-American Bank	266,700 1.022,900	
y	Chase National Bank	1.022,900	
n	Fifth Avenue Bank. German Exchange Bank.	282,000	
	German Exchange Disas.	590,100	
n	Germania Bank United States National Bank	1.078,40)	
	Lineala National Flank	777,000	
-	Lincein National Bank Garfield National Bank	865, 100	
t	Fifth National Bonk	216,700	
	Bank of the Metropolis.	SE3 000	
1	West Side Bank Sealoard National Bank	241,000	
t	Seaboard National Bank	859.003	
4	Sixth National Bank	210,000	
	Western National Bank	224,501	
	First National Bank, Brooklyn	1,079,801	
	First National Bank Brooklyn National Union Bank Liberty National Bank	497,699	
0	New-York Produce Exchange Bank	22,630	
1	New-10: A Produce Dannage Dann	522,400	

..... \$62,333,400

Of this specie at least \$55,000,000, and probably nearly \$60,000,000, is gold.

THE ONLY WAY TO STOP EXPORTS. There was some talk of the adoption of measures to stop gold exports. Inquiry of leading bank officers and drawers of foreign exchange failed to elicit any practicable method by which this end could be accomplished. Of course, exports could be terminated by regulation of foreign exchange, as was done by the Morgan-Beimont bond syndicate under its contract with the Government in 1895, but that would cost a vast sum, and the Government could not legally assume the expense, while certainly no private interest would. Another way would be for the banks and other lenders of money to raise oaning rates, but this is just as impracticable as the other plan. The effect would be to bring English money into this market to obtain the benefit of the increased rates, while the home money market would be piled up in idleness. As the home money would be earning nothing, the loss would be equivalent to an expense as great as the expense of regulating foreign exchange. As a bank president put it, "The only way to stop gold shipments is to kill off the shippers."

No gold was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury or Assay Office yesterday, but it is probable that some will be taken to-day for shipment to Berlin by the Fuerst Elsmarck, of the Hamburg-American line, which sails to-mortow. There may be other shipments by La Gascogne, of the French line, which sails on Saturday. English money into this market to obtain the

Quincy, Chicago Gas and Omaha closed unchanged. The new 4 per cent Government bonds advanced to 114, and the last sale was at 113%. Railroad bonds were strons.

Washington, July 21.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at \$89,603,865. The day's withdrawals were \$164.100. There was no information for publication at the Treasury of the contemplated action of the New-York banks in coming to the relief of the Treasury.

the New-York banks in coming to the relief of the Treasury.

Acting Secretary Curtis said he had no "official information" to give out. The Treasury has about \$87,000,000 in United States notes, and about \$35,000,000 in Sherman notes, and could readily exchange \$20,000,000 c. these for gold.

Both classes of notes are redeemable in gold on presentation, so that if the New-York banks exchange gold for them, and later on they desire gold all that is required is to present them to the Treasury for redemption, and they will get gold for them.

PHILADELPHIA BANKERS READY TO HELP. Philadelphia, July 21.-The Clearing House Committee, representing the banks of Philadelphia, met this morning and informally discussed the proposed plan of the banks of New-York City to furnish \$20,000,000 to protect the Treasury's gold reserve, but those who were present stated that no action upon the question bearing upon the local institutions was taken. President James V. Watinstitutions was taken. President James V. Watson said that in his opinion there existed no good reason at present for the Philadelphia banks moving for the relief of the Treasury, and President George M. Troutman, of the Central National Bank, declared that Philadelphia would readily respond if the occasion demanded action, but frankly stated he could see no necessity for such a movement at this time.

It was learned that the Clearing House banks of this city have on hand about \$8,000,000 gold, and, although no concerted movement has been begun, the presidents of a number of the prominent banks said this afternoon that they would glidly assist in any step looking to the replenishment of the Treasury's reserve. chairman.

AGGRESSIVE WAR ON BRYAN. MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD MEN CLAIM VIC-

THEY SAY THEY WILL CONTROL THE CONVEN-TION BY 100 MAJORITY-WILL TRY TO DE-

PEAT BUTLER FOR CHAIRMAN. St. Louis, July 21.-The Middle-of-the-Road men are claiming to-night that they will control the Convention and defeat the Bryan men's programme. J. W. Casty, who is the leading spirit at the Middle-of-the-Road headquarters, says that fully 600 of the 1,000 delegates present favor the Middle-of-the-Road idea, which is in opposition to fusion or to the nomination of any

Populist party. "General" J. S. Coxey, of Ohio, shares the belief that Mr. Bryan cannot be nominated. Coxey was this afternoon chosen by the Ohio delegation to represent the State on the Committee on Resolutions. In Coxey's opinion the platform will be presented to the Convention on Thursday and will be a practical reaffirmation of the Omaha

person who is not directly identified with the

platform of 1892. Texas delegates, who are making a strong fight against indorsing Bryan, called a meeting of representatives from all States in accord with the plan of nominating a straight Populist ticket. The following States were represented: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Minnesota, New-York, North Carolina, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin. Louistana, Texas, Mississippl, Missourf, and North Carolina were represented solid against Bryan. Illinois and Indiana were reported half in favor of Bryan and half

On the reports that were received the Middleof-the-Road people have 100 majority in the Convention.

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, told a delegation from this meeting that he was in favor of the adoption of a platform and of tendering the Presidential nomination on that platform to Mr. Bryan. This report was received with loud expressions of disapproval, and the proposition was made that some good Middle-of-the-Road man be against Senator Butler, and he be turned down as Senator David B. Hill was at Chicago. This proposition was indersed and Jerome C. Kirby, the Populist nomince for Governor of Texas, was suggested. Just as the vote was about to be taken, however, a Texas delegate suggested that the Texans did not desire to assume the position of leading the fight against the choice position of leading the light against the control of the National Committee with their man, and after some further discussion Judge O. D. Jones, of Missouri, was agreed upon as the most available man for the place, and a committee was with him, but at a late hour had sent to confer with him, but at a late hour had

A steering committee, representing sixteen States, was appointed to-night with instruc-tions to work with members of other State deletions to work with members of other State delegations with a view to prevent the nomination of any candidate not avowedly in sympathy with the principles of the People's Party. While Mr. Bryan's name was not used, it is understood that he is considered ineligible.

CONTESTING DELEGATES FIGHT. LIVELY SCRIMMAGE AT ST. LOUIS STOPPED BY

THE ARRIVAL OF THE POLICE.

St. Louis, July 21.-The contesting Populist delegations from Illinois got mixed up in the hallway outside the room in which the National Committee were hearing their respective claims this evening and blows were exchanged. The committee met at 9 p. m., and had been in session only a few minutes, when the contestants, headed by Burns and Hogan, made some remarks about the Dr. Taylor faction, which Taylor resented. The lie was passed, and in a second the two factions were mixed up on the floor. Dr. Taylor was thrown down twice. He used his fists to good advantage and landed several blows on the faces of his opents. The men were pulled apart, but got together a second time. Dr. Taylor was thrown and several men piled up on top of him.

he police arrived and restored order. Meanwhile the National Committee heard the claims of the con-National Committee heard the claims of the contesting delegates, and by a vote of \$\textit{\textit{\textit{s}}}\$ to \$\textit{\textit{c}}\$ to the contesting the Burns-Hogan faction and seated the delegation headed by Dr. Taylor. This was a victory for Chairman Taubeneck, at whose suggestion the case was reopened. After the result was announced and the two delegations left the room there were several epithets passed, but the police prevented personal conflicts. The Burns-Hogan people say they will go before the Committee on Credentials and will carry the fight to the floor of the Convention.

FOUGHT IN FIFTH-AVE.

TWO WOMEN ATTACK A MAN, WHO, THEY ALLEGED, HAD INSULTED THEM.

No. 20 West Thirty-second-st.; May Pell, twentyeight years old, of No. 128 West Twenty-eighth-st., and Emily Longwell, twenty-four years old, of No 229 West Twenty-fifth-st., were locked up in the West Thirtieth-st. station about I o'clock this morning, charged with fighting at Fifth-ave, and Thirtythird-st., opposite the Hotel Waldorn The two women walked through Thirtieth-st, from Broad-way and passed a stoop near Fifth-ave, and Thirtleth-st., upon which Richmond and a friend were seated. Richmond says they made a remark about himself and friend, but this the women denied. The women walked up Fifth-ave., followed by the two men, and at Thirty-first-st. met a male friend. Gascogne, of the French line, which sails on Saturday.

The effect on speculation of the rally of the banks to the aid of the Treasury was plainly reflected in the course of the stock market yesterday. For a large majority of the stocks on the active list net advances were recorded. The gains for some of the leading stocks were: Atchison, ½; Bay State Gas, 1; Brooklyn Union Gas, 1; Canada Southern, 2½; "Big Four," 1; Consolidated Gas, 3½; Delaware and Hudson, ¾; General Electric, ¾; Lackede Gas, 1½; Lake Shore, 4, Louisville and Nashville, ¾; New-York, Central, ¾; Northwest, ½; Pullman, 2; St. Paul, ¾, and Wabash, preferred, 1½. Some of the losses for active stocks were: Sugar, ¾; Tobacco, ½; Michigan Central, ¼; New-Jersey Central, ½, and Rock Island, ¾. Burlington and The women told him that they had been insulted by

POPULISTS CONVENE TO-DAY THREE FACTIONS IN ST. LOUIS.

BRYAN AND ANTI-BRYAN FORCES ABOUT EQUAL IN STRENGTH.

STOUT RESISTANCE BY THE MIDDLE-OF-THE ROAD MEN TO THE EXTINCTION OF THEIR PARTY-SENATOR BUTLES LEADS A PO-

TENT FUSION MOVEMENT THAT MEANS THE DROPPING OF SEWALL PROM

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET. The second Populist National Convention will assemble in St. Louis to-day. The party contains two apparently irreconcilable factions of about even strength divided over the question of indorsing the Chicago ticket. A third faction, led by Senator Butler, of North Carolina, is working for fusion and the replacing of Mr. Sewall on the Democratic ticket by a Populist Senator Butler was chosen for temporary

EVE OF THE BATTLE AT ST. LOUIS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] St. Louis, July 21.-The second National Con-

vention of the Populist party is to be called to order at noon to-morrow in the great hall which witnessed five weeks ago the nomination of William McKinley as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Though scarcely a dozen hours remain before the delegates assemble, the difficulties which confront them as a National organiza tion and have split their party into two bitterly hostile and, apparently, irreconcliable factions, seem as far from settlement as ever. The dissensions precipitated by the effort of the Democratic National Committee and its allies within the Populist camp to stampede the Convention ir to indorsing the Tillman-Altgeld ticket, put in nomination at Chicago, continue to baffle the skill and patience of the party managers, and to deff all schemes of accommodation and ad justment. So violent is the breach in the party ranks, and so intense the hostility of one faction toward the other, that a bolt of one element from the Convention seems now the inevitable result of the unconditional triumph of the other. The extremists from the West and Northwest, who are willing to stake the fortunes of th party on a blind and unquestioning acceptance of the Chicago ticket and platform, can find no common ground to stand on with the uncompromising Middle-of-the-Road partisans from the South, who seek at all costs to preserve the integrity and autonomy of the party, whether their programme means the triumph of the Tillman-

Altgeld ticket and platform or no. STRENGTH OF THE FACTIONS

In spite, therefore, of the appeals of the more moderate element in the party, which seeks to compromise the demands of the two warring factions, and the vaguely diplomatic assurances held out by the representatives of the Democratic candidates, no real approach has been made so far to a union of forces, which shall insure either order or harmony in the work of to-morrow's unwieldy gathering. Up to to-night, with probably 600 or 800 of the 1.380 delegates to the Convention in town, It looks as though neither Bryan nor the Middle-of-the-Road faction had a clear majority in hand, and the balance of power lay in the elements of compromise, led by Senator Butler, of North Caro'ina; "General" Coxey, of Ohio, and others, who, though favoring the nomination of Bryan for the Presidency, insist that Sewall shall be discarded as a Vice-Presidential candidate, and a fusion accomplished on electors, with a subsequent division, in case the Electoral College is captured, of political spoils.

It is extremely difficult, of course, to estimate the strength of the three groups which are manoeuvring for the control of the Convention. The out-and-out Bryan leaders, who put the indorsement of the Chicago ticket beyond every the support of most of the Western and Northwestern States-Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Utah and Kansas-with Oklahome and the Indian Territory, and the South. Alabama and, perhaps, Virginia. Colorado sends two delegations, one for and one against the indorsement of Bryan and Montana's vote is said to be divided. The Missouri delegation contains a majority of Bryan men, and the "Boy Orator" also has undoubted strength in Indiana, West Virginia, Minnesota and several of the Eastern States. The Bryan leaders think themselves justified, therefore, in claiming a strength of

from four hundred to five hundred votes. THE MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD COLUMN.

The Middle-of-the-Road faction draws its support chiefly from Texas, Arkansas, Fiorida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Illinois, Ohio, Maryland and the New-England States, and, with to-day's accessions, the straightout leaders are asserting that they will have a vote of from six hundred to seven hundred in the

Convention. Senator Butler, with the delegations from North Carolina, South Carolina and scattering support in the East, South and West, seems to have from two hundred to three hundred votes behind him, and his voice will evidently be potent one in shaping the policy of the Convention. The tardy concession offered to-day by Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee, to the Populist leaders, as the price of an indorsement of the Democratic nomineethe selection, namely, of four or five Populists as members of the Democratic Executive Commit, tee for the campaign-has met with scant consideration on the part of Senator Butler and his following, and steps were taken this afternoon by the North Carolina leader to organize a sentiment in the Convention which will demand as the quid pro quo of Bryan's nomination, the displacement of Sewall from the joint ticket, and the substitution of a Southern Populist as & candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

BUTLER MARSHALS THE FUSIONISTS.

Senator Butler succeeded in getting together at the Lindell Hotel some prominent representagations, and his fusion project was finally in dorsed as the only feasible alternative to the nomination of an out-and-out ticket. On the adjournment of the meeting Mr. Butler and his associates announced that they felt certain ale ready of the support of 588 delegates for their fusion ultimatum, and hoped to secure the additional votes necessary to make a majority within the next twenty-four hours.

Mr. Butler does not think there will be a

split in the Convention. He said to-day: "To the outsiders there appear to be two distinct sets of ideas here. I need not elaborate on them, as they are well known. Some seem ts think that there is danger of a split, but there will be none. The different elements will put their heads together and agree on a plan of action. That plan will be this. A man who will most surely help the cause of financial reform in this country and not directly or indirectly help the gold men and monopolies, and who will at the same time preserve intact the People's party organization, will head the ticket and be the choice of all factions. What was done at Chicago was due to the existence and rapid growth of our party, and were that party disrupted Mr. Bryan would have no chance of

election. Other Populist authorities are satisfied that